The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sees the mass callisthenic display "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party" performed in honour of the Fifth WPK Congress

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

Together with Delegates to Party Congress, Sees Mass Callisthenic Display "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party" Performed in Honour of Fifth WPK Congress

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the delegates of the Party organizations of the provinces (or cities under the central jurisdiction) attending the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw the mass callisthenic display "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party" performed in honour of the Congress at the Moranbong stadium on November 8.

Also seeing the mass callisthenic display were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Kim Yong Ju, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Nam Il, So Chol, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Choe Yong Jin, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Man Gum, Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman Kang Ryang Uk of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Chairman Pak Shin Dok of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party, Chairman Paek Nam Un of the Supreme People's Assembly, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, leading functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible personages in the spheres of science, education, public health, culture and art, working people in the city and servicemen of the People's Army.

The members of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification led by Comrade Li Jong Hyok and the members of the congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan led by Comrade Choe Yong Gun also saw the mass callisthenic display.

Invited there were diplomatic representatives and diplomats of various countries in our country and foreign guests.

Respectfully placed on the opposite side of the platform in the Moranbong Stadium where the mass callisthenic display was played, was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, the founder and Leader of the Party and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who steadfastly leads our Party and revolution along one road of victory.

Floating high over the stadium were huge balloons bearing the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the

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Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Continues

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea continued its work on November 6, 7 and 9 in the militant atmosphere where the working people all over the country have turned out as one, upholding the programmatic tasks advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the Congress, and at a time when the Communists and revolutionary peoples of the whole world are following it with deep interest and great expectation.

Comrade Kim Il was in the chair of the November 6th session and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, the November 7th and 9th sessions.

Read out at the sessions amidst the enthusiastic applauses were a large number of telegrams and letters addressed by Communist Parties, revolutionary organizations and friendship organizations in various countries to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to the Party Central Committee and the Congress, in congratulation of the Congress.

At the sessions of November 6 and 7 discussion continued on the report on the work of the Party Central Committee delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its first-day session.

Taking part in the discussion were Comrade Chon Chang Chol, delegate from the North Pyongan Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Pyon Chang Bok, delegate from the South Pyongan Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Pak Su Dong, delegate from the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Han Sung Gyom, delegate from the North Pyongan Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Li Jin Su, delegate from the Party Organization of the Ministry of Public Security, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, delegate from the Pyongyang City Party Organization, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, delegate from the North Pyongan Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, delegate from the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Li Jong Sun, delegate from the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Li Myon Sang, delegate from the Chagang Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Sin Song U, delegate from the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Organization, Comrade Nam Il, delegate from the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Organization, Comrade O Gi Chon, delegate from the Pyongyang City Party Organization, Comrade Li Rim Su, delegate from the North Pyongan Provincial Party Organization, and many other comrades.

Voicing their full support and approval for the report of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the speakers pointed out in unison that the report constitutes a historic document demonstrating the resplendent victory and indestructible vitality of the great *Juche* idea, the guiding idea of our Party, and that it is a programmatic document showing the most correct way to the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The report which has further developed in depth Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the present times, the speakers noted, is the great Marxist-Leninist document that encourages the working class and revolutionary peoples of the whole world to a more vigorous struggle for national independence and its consolidation, for democracy and socialism and it is an ideological and theoretical bomb that strikes terror into the hearts of the U.S.-led imperialists and the enemy of the people.

The speakers referred to the fact that during the period under review our Party under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has splendidly implemented the independent and principled foreign policy laid down by him and thereby made a great achievement in its endeavors to strengthen the international solidarity with our revolution while building up the internal revolutionary forces.

They underlined that the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the revolutionary, scientific Marxist-Leninist idea which reflects the law of the development of the revolutionary movement, the objective requirements of the present age and the aspirations of the revolutionary peoples.

Dwelling on such original theories and lines set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolution and construction as the distinguished theory and line on the international communist movement, the basic strategy of world revolution and the strategy of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and the theory on socialist and communist construction, they said that these are the scientific theories and lines which give overall answers to the fundamental problems raised by all the revolutionary trends of the present times, the different stages of the development of revolution and by all realms of revolutionary practice. The speakers further pointed out that these are the revolutionary theories and lines which reflect the vital interests and urgent desire of the world revolutionary peoples who have risen up in the struggle and which have inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism, thoroughly defending it against the calumnies and slanders hurled by the imperialists, against its distortions by the opportunists.

The speakers went on:

Our people will, in the future too, as in the past, resolutely fight on against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in unity with the revolutionary peoples of the world and will do all they can to defend thoroughly the purity of Marxism-Leninism and bring earlier the victory of the cause of socialism-communism along the road charted by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

At the sessions speakers underscored the successes scored in the domain of the Party-building under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of our Party,

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Congratulatory Telegram

to the Fifth Congress of the WPK from Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon

A congratulatory telegram came to the Fifth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The telegram conveyed, in the name of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, the warmest felicitations and the highest glory to the Fifth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the militant General Staff of the Korean revolution and the leading force of the Korean people, which was founded and has been led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

It was pointed out in the telegram that the functionaries of the Chongryon and the fellow countrymen in Japan are now filled with burning loyalty to and boundless adoration of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea which is the ever-victorious Party, who has always led the Korean people along the road of victory and glory and, at the same time, has directed all kinds of parental solicitude to them, the compatriots in Japan.

Referring to the great victory and resplendent achievements attained by the Workers' Party of Korea in revolution and construction during the period under review, the telegram said that all these successes were a shining fruition of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the correct lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the embodiment of the idea, and a fruition of the Leader's seasoned, wise leadership.

The telegram went on:

The Workers' Party of Korea has grown and strengthened into the Marxist-Leninist Party which has been well-experienced and seasoned in the heroic struggle for revolution and construction and in the protracted, arduous struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

The Workers' Party of Korea has become the indestructible Party in which the unitary ideological system has been firmly established—to think and act in accordance with the ideas and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung and which is capable of leading the Korean revolution confidently to victory through any storm and stress, rallying its entire members and working people rock-firm around itself.

Today the international position and prestige of the Workers' Party of Korea have risen as never before for the great successes it has made in revolution and construction under the pre-eminent leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for its immovable adherence to the Marxist-Leninist principles and for its unshakable anti-imperialist stand and positive contribution to the development of the international revolutionary movement.

The telegram pointed out that the Korean nationals in Japan, though living in the alien land, are marching on ahead with the high honour of being the citizens of the DPRK, equipping themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and rallied close around him, because they are under the guidance of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The telegram touched on the epochal advance so far made by the Chongryon in its work, and wrote that the Chongryon and the fellow countrymen in Japan will, in future, too, as in the past, bring their patriotic devotion into full play in order to carry through the programmatic tasks put forward by the great Leader at the Fifth Party Congress.

The telegram said that the functionaries of the Chongryon and compatriots in Japan are resolved to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, protect and guard him with their lives at any time and at any place, make their flesh and bone of his teachings to carry them into effect to the end and fight on stubbornly for realization of the line on national unification and for the defence of their democratic, national rights.

The telegram wished the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea brilliant success.

World Press Carries Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Historic Report to the Fifth Congress of the WPK

Many papers in the world published the news of the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea being held under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, as well as his report on the work of the Party Central Committee to the Congress.

In China: The Chinese papers carried between November 8 and 9 the full text of the report on the work of the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

The November 8 issue of the **Renmin Ribao**, carrying the report, respectfully printed a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, on the top of its second page. Below the photo were words "Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Under the headline "Report on the Work of the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung," the paper devoted four pages to the first and second parts of the report entitled "Great Results" and "For the Consolidation and Development of the Socialist System of Our Country." In its 9th issue were printed the full text of the remaining parts—the third part titled "For the South Korean Revolution and the Unification of the Fatherland," the fourth part "For the Strengthening of Solidarity with International Revolutionary Forces," the fifth part "For the Strengthening of Party Work."

Earlier, the November 3 issue of the paper frontpaged the news of the Party Congress under the big heading "The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Opens with Splendor," followed by sub-titles such as "Comrade Kim Il Sung Attends the Congress and Makes Opening Address," "Comrade Kim Il Sung Delivers the Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Attendants of the Congress Warmly Acclaim It."

Another issue of that paper dated November 4 carried the photos showing the rostrum of the Fifth Congress of the WPK and its assembly hall.

The full text of the report also appeared in the November 8 and 9 issues of **Jiefangjun Bao, Guangming Ribao** and **Beijing Ribao**, too, each with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

In Czechoslovakia: Respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, **Rude Plavo** dedicated its space to the gist of the first part of his report under the headline "Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Continues in Pyongyang."

This paper, recalling that an introduction to the report had already been published in its November 3 issue, gave such subtitles as "On Leading Role of the Party and Class Struggle," "Aim of the Plan for 1971-76" and "Need of Strengthening Defence Capabilities of the Country."

Another paper **Mlader Fronta** dated November 4 printed the first part of the report dealing with the problems of communist education and of reinforcing defence capabilities.

In the Soviet Union: The November 5 issue of the **Pravda**, pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report on the work of its Central Committee, carried the partial text of the historic report. The paper quoted with emphasis the part of Comrade Kim Il Sung's report dealing with the conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state, the basic tasks of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist construction, the South Korean revolution and national unification and the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

In the German Democratic Republic: The November 5 issue of the **Neues Deutschland** devoted wide space to a detailed summery of the report of the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In Cuba: The November 3 issue of the **Granma** covered the opening of the Fifth Party Congress under the headline "Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Opens under the Presidency of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The paper wrote that the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on November 2 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the report on the work of the Party Central Committee to the Congress.

In Algeria: The **Al Shaab**, in its November 3 issue, covered the opening of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The paper said that the Fifth Congress was being held under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and introduced its agenda.

Another paper **El Moudjahid**, too, wrote that the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea started its work successfully, attended by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and introduced its agenda. In its November 4 issue the paper carried the historic report of Comrade Kim Il Sung in an abridged form.

In Burma: On November 4 the **Guardian** gave accounts of the Congress under the title: "Workers' Party of Korea Convenes Its Congress."

The paper wrote that Premier Kim Il Sung delivered the report on the work of the Party Central Committee to the Congress, quoting the words from the opening address given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Congress: **"This Congress will sum up the implementation of the revolutionary tasks set forth at the Fourth Party Congress and the Party Conference and will put forth new fighting tasks for stepping up socialist construction of the country and for hastening the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution."**

Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Continues

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and the need of more thoroughly implementing the tasks put forward by him.

Pointing to the monolithic unity of the whole Party on the basis of the *Juche* idea, the Leader's great revolutionary idea, they said in an emphatic tone that precisely this is the most valuable achievement made by our Party during the period under review, and a decisive guarantee of all our victories.

They said that our revolutionary ranks have now been built up more solidly than ever before and the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people has been strengthened incomparably, and noted that this is the result of the brilliant implementation of the line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on educating and remoulding the broad masses and uniting them close around the Party.

The sessions of the Congress paid continued deep attention to the splendid achievements made in the field of socialist economic construction during the period under review.

The speakers stated with high pride that our country has today turned into a socialist industrial state as a result of the carrying through of the original line set forth by the Leader on socialist industrialization.

Touching on the results attained in heavy industry during the period under review, the speakers emphasized that our own reliable base of engineering industry has been built up solid enough to put all branches of the national economy on the firm footing of modern technology.

Today our industry has developed into an industry that is equipped with modern technique and possessed of its own firm bases for raw materials and has a reliable independent system with vitality and well-coordinated inter-branch structure, the speakers noted.

They evinced their firm determination to fulfil the tasks of the magnificent Six-Year Plan with credit by continually striving for thoroughly implementing our Party's line of conducting the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel in view of the situation where the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and machinations of the Japanese militarists for re-invasion of South Korea are becoming ever more pronounced.

Referring to the great changes wrought in agriculture during the period under review, the speakers pointed out that as a result of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions promoted dynamically along the bright highway indicated by the Leader in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a fresh change has taken place in the ideology and consciousness of the peasants, agricultural production is being industrialized gradually and the communist farming methods are coming into being in reliance on the material and technical foundations of agricultural production strengthened beyond comparison.

The speakers mentioned the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the Leader, producing a number of living instances.

Deep attention was directed to the problem of women at the sessions of the Congress.

The speakers said with emphasis that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, expounded the Marxist-Leninist theory on the final solution of the problem of women, and in his report to the current Congress he, indicating a clear-cut solution to it, taught how to free women from the heavy burdens of household chores in the near future and thus has opened up the bright road to the realization of the age-old desire of women.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his utmost care heavy burdens of household work done by women have been lightened to a considerable extent and they have taken part in socialist construction more actively, with the result that their role has been hightened greatly in all the fields of politics, economy and culture, the speakers noted, and added that this is one of the greatest achievements made during the period under review in our endeavours to solve the problem of women.

At the sessions of the Congress the speakers referred to the problem of enhancing the role of the working people's organizations, which are the powerful transmission-belt that links the Party with the masses and which holds an important place in the system of proletarian dictatorship, in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities. They said that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, formed the revolutionary mass organizations already in the first days of his revolutionary activities, embraced all sections of the masses in them and led them along one road of victory, thereby bringing into being the strong historical roots of the working people's organizations in our country.

The speakers dwelt on the fact that the Leader not only formed the working people's organizations in good time after the liberation and has steadily strengthened and developed them but also created the original theory on their tasks and role in the period following the establishment of the socialist system, and thereby has developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory on the role of the transmission-belts of the Party in socialist-communist construction.

The speakers underscored that it is the most important task confronting the working people's organizations today to put up a good fight to establish the Party's unitary ideological system among the working people and revolutionize and working-classize them.

Stressing the necessity of enhancing the role of trade unions as the transmission-belt linking the Party and the masses, the speakers said that they will thoroughly reduce to practice in the work of trade unions the theory on trade unions in which the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly expounded the character and mission of trade unions.

They stated that the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth, a reliable reserve of our Party and a militant organization of broad masses of youth, will, as in the past, make youth undertake the most difficult and laborious tasks also

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On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

by Comrade Kim Il,

First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Gist)

At the November 9 session of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a report on the 3rd item of the agenda—"On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The report comprises two parts under the headings "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan" and "On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy," with the second part consisting of chapters respectively captioned "Basic Tasks of the Six-Year Plan," "Tasks for Each Branch of the National Economy," "For the Successful Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan," etc.

Comrade Kim Il began the report by emphasizing that in the past 9 years since the Fourth Congress of our Party, our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, had brought about historic changes which our ancestors could not effect even in centuries, and scaled another high eminence in their onward movement towards socialism and communism.

In the first part of the report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan" the reporter stated that the Seven-Year Plan, the magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth at the Fourth Congress of our Party, has been fulfilled successfully. The greatest victory won in socialist economic construction during the period under review is the conversion of our country from an industrial-agricultural state into a socialist industrial state as a result of the realization of socialist industrialization, he stressed, and went on:

In the period of the Seven-Year Plan industry has developed at a very fast tempo on the basis of the already laid foundations of an independent national industry, and the struggle for building a modern industry in our country has yielded a brilliant fruit. Thanks to the overfulfilment of the tasks set by the Party Congress before industry, this year gross industrial output value will be 3.3 times as great as in 1960, with a 3.7-fold increase in the production of the means of production and a 2.8-fold growth in the production of consumer goods. This means that industrial production has grown at a high rate of 12.8 per cent annually over the 10 years from 1961 to 1970. Now the industry of our country turns out in one year more goods than in the whole period of the Five-Year Plan, and it now makes only in 12 days as much products as turned out in the pre-liberation year 1944.

Pointing out that the period under review has witnessed an epochal progress particularly in heavy industry which plays a leading role in the carrying out of industrialization and the technical revolution and constitutes their material basis, the reporter said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that during the Seven-Year Plan **"an important task before us is, first of all, to fill in the deficiencies in the heavy industry, put flesh on its skeleton and further expand its base."**

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, our Party saw to it, first of all, that work was pushed ahead energetically to improve and reinforce the key branches of heavy industry, such as the metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, fuel, power and building-materials, and thereby perfect their inner-structures further still. At the same time, the construction of heavy industry was carried out on a large scale to further expand and consolidate its base.

Thus, in the Seven-Year Plan period our heavy industry has expanded and developed into a fully-equipped heavy industry furnished in the main with everything needed, and its power has been strengthened incomparably.

He went on to say:

Adhering firmly to the policy of building thermo-power plants along with large-scale hydro-power stations, the Party energetically pushed forward the work of expanding and strengthening the country's power base, with the result that the total generating capacity of our country increased 1.8 times in the years 1961-1969. Our power industry will produce 16,500,000,000 kwh of electricity this year. Particularly, the thermal power-generating capacity rose swiftly to grow 11 times in the years 1961-1969, so that the one-sidedness of our country's power industry which relied exclusively on hydraulic power has been eliminated and the country's power base has been strengthened qualitatively.

With the development of the mining industry, the output of coal and various minerals grew rapidly and the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan was attained already in 1968, he said.

Referring to the big successes achieved in the iron industry during the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the reporter stressed:

Particularly, the building in our country of a solid independent iron-producing base is the greatest result scored during the period under review in the struggle for the consolidation of the independence of our industry.

He emphasized:

The output and assortment of steel have greatly expanded and, particularly, rolled steel production and secondary metal processing have developed speedily, with the result that the shortcoming of our country's ferrous metallurgy which leaned entirely upon the production of pig iron in the past has been completely eliminated and there has been set up a powerful base of ferrous metallurgy with well-balanced production branches and perfect inner-structure.

Great successes have been achieved in the development of non-ferrous metallurgy, too, the reporter said.

Referring to the advancement of the engineering industry, the reporter emphasized: during the period under review, the machine-building industry of our country took a qualitative leap forward from the stage of producing separate units of the machines and equipment to the stage of turning out complete sets of equipment for up-to-date plants.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, our engineering industry newly produced large-size machinery and equipment and heavy machines such as 6,000-ton press, 25-ton heavy-duty lorry, 75-h.p. tractor, large-size vessel of up to 5,000-ton class, 100,000-kva transformer, diesel locomotive and large-size boiler, and produced and supplied aggregate plants to more than 100 modern factories and enterprises such as power stations, metallurgical and chemical factories.

The reporter stressed: the founding of a mighty machine-building industry of our own is the greatest victory which our people have won under the correct leadership of the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Pointing out that big successes have also been registered in the development of the chemical industry, the reporter said: last year compared with 1960 the production of chemical fibres was 2.4 times and the output of synthetic resins 40 times and the output of chemical fertilizers grew sharply. A number of agricultural chemicals factories have been built; branch for producing tires has been newly created; and the first-stage construction of a giant oil-processing plant has made full-scale headway.

He went on to say.

The production of various medicaments grew more than 4 times and the output of medical appliances 7.4 times between 1961 and 1969, so that the demands for medicine of popular use and ordinary medical appliances could be met by home production.

Referring to the development of the building-materials industry, the reporter pointed out: in our country the cement production capacity has reached 5 million tons and the base of metal building-materials production has been expanded and the branch of plastic building-materials production newly established.

In forestry the timber output envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan has been overfulfilled, he noted, and emphasized:

The powerful heavy industry built in our country with the machine-building industry as its core affords a reliable guarantee for the political and economic independence of the country and, as the material basis for forcefully stepping up the technical reconstruction of the national economy, it demonstrates a great force in the development of light industry and agriculture, in the improvement of the people's livelihood and the strengthening of national defence potentials.

Then the reporter referred to the successes in the development of light industry.

In pursuance of the policy of developing the industry under central authority and local industry in parallel set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the existing light industrial plants have been rebuilt and expanded on a new technical basis and a large number of modern light industrial factories built and, in particular, the technical reconstruction of local industry has been successfully carried out, he emphasized. Our country will produce this year 400 million meters of various high-quality fabrics, the reporter added.

Referring to the rapid development of the production of daily necessities and goods for cultural use and the fast progress of the food industry, he said: our light industry has now developed into a modern base of consumer goods production to meet on its own the demands of the working people for consumer goods.

Pointing to the big progress in the development of fisheries, the reporter stressed that there had been built up the firm base for extensive pelagic fisheries.

The reporter went on to say:

A major success scored in industrial construction during the period under review is the further consolidation of the independence of industry. The Party has achieved a great victory in this field by closely linking the struggle for all-round industrialization with the struggle for establishing an independent industrial system. During the period under review, our industry turned into an industry full of vitality and firmly based on an independent system, an industry that has been equipped with new techniques, has a solid raw material base of its own and a harmonious departmental structure and can meet on its own the demands for all kinds of industrial products needed in the country's economic development and the people's livelihood. Thus, our country, once a colonial agrarian country far removed from modern technical civilization, has become a socialist industrial state with a modern, independent industry.

The historic task of industrialization in our country has been carried out thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our Party and people unswervingly along the one road of victory, and to the heroic struggle of the popular masses rallied closely around the Party and the Leader, the reporter emphasized, and continued:

The brilliant Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to leading our backward country into the ranks of the advanced countries at the earliest possible date, set forth the task of industrialization in good time upon the termination of the post-war rehabilitation period and clearly indicated the most correct line of industrialization based on a scientific analysis of the objective realities of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced a wise policy for the rapid building of a modern industry but also, standing in the van of socialist construction, masterly and energetically led the whole Party and people to carry it out.

As a result, the complex task of building a modern industry which had taken capitalist countries a whole century or even a few centuries was successfully carried out in our country in a very short space of time.

Emphasizing that we had laid the solid material and technical foundations of socialism with the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, the reporter said: the development of a modern industry on a large scale has made it possible further to strengthen the leading role of the property of the whole people in the development of the economy of the country and the revolutionary part of the working class in social life by expanding and consolidating the property of the whole people and markedly expanding the ranks of workers and, with the carrying out of industrialization the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been built up still more reliably, and powerful material force has been prepared for giving a strong support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and for meeting the great revolutionary event of national unification in full readiness.

Then, the reporter proceeded to review the brilliant results of socialist rural construction.

He said:

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, **"the central task confronting the rural economy in the Seven-Year Plan period"** was **"to realize mechanization of agriculture and further increase its production by promoting technical reconstruction."**

By vigorously stepping up the rural technical revolution, whose main contents are irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification, along the road illumined by the Fourth Congress of the Party and by "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme, authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party has put an end to the technical backwardness of agriculture which was a historic heritage, and has placed our rural economy on the basis of modern science and technology in the main.

Great efforts were continuously devoted to irrigation which had been completed in the main already during the Five-Year Plan, and the capacity of reservoirs in-

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On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of National Economy of the DPRK

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creased 1.5 times and the water-lifting capacity 3.2 times between 1961 and 1969, the reporter said. Thus, he stressed, paddy-field irrigation has been completed and even dry-field irrigation introduced in no small measure.

As a result, during the period under review a perfect irrigation system was established in our country that makes it possible to prevent any damage of floods or drought and always ensure a rich and stable crop harvest in agricultural production, he emphasized.

The reporter reviewed the successes scored in the struggle for carrying into effect the Party's policy on gradually going over to comprehensive mechanization while giving emphasis to the mechanization of arduous and labour-consuming operations in the rural economy.

He said:

Between 1961 and 1969 the total amount of mechanized work in agriculture in terms of total ploughed acreage increased 2.6 times, the ploughing and harrowing of paddy and non-paddy fields have been mechanized in plain areas, the thrashing work mechanized in all parts of the country, and the problem of mechanizing hauling operations, one of the most difficult and labour-consuming work in our countryside, has been solved in the main.

Mechanization and automation have been effected to a very high degree in stockbreeding, particularly in poultry farming, and mechanization is being successfully carried out in fruit growing and other branches of agriculture as well.

The reporter continued:

The completion of rural electrification is one of the great successes achieved in the technical revolution in the countryside. Electricity has been laid on in all rural *ri* of the country, even in all the villages on the islands off the mainland and in the isolated farm houses in remote mountain regions. Electricity is widely used as power for water-lifting, thrashing, feed-processing and other farm work everywhere in the countryside. Even the peasants in remote mountain areas are working, studying and living under bright electric lights. The annual consumption of electric power in the rural areas of our country is now as much as 1,000 million kwh, the greater part of which is used for productive purposes. This bespeaks that our country now ranks among the advanced countries of the world in rural electrification.

Pointing out that a big progress has been made likewise in the chemicalization of agriculture, the reporter said: the amount of chemical fertilizers used last year was 3.2 times that of 1960, and the application of agricultural chemicals increased more than 3.3 times between 1961 and 1969.

Rich grain harvests have been gathered in every year thanks to the active promotion of the rural technical revolution in spite of extremely adverse weather that continued for a number of years, the reporter noted, and stressed: the problem of food has been solved completely in our country.

He said that besides grain, the production of vegetables made rapid development and industrial crop production, too, increased markedly, and fruit production last year was double that in 1960. A great progress has also been made in livestock farming, he noted, and emphasized: particularly, an up-to-date poultry-farming base has been built up, which can annually produce more than 700 million eggs and an enormous quantity of chicken by industrial methods.

He said: the agricultural tax in kind has been completely abolished and all the productive capital construction and building of modern houses in the countryside have been carried out at state expense. In the years 1961-1969, a huge amount of funds accounting for 20 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction was appropriated for rural construction. The enormous material, technical and financial assistance of the state to the countryside has served as a decisive guarantee for the successful carrying out of the rural technical revolution and the rapid increase in agricultural production in the Seven-Year Plan period.

The brilliant successes achieved in the building of a socialist countryside over the past years, clearly show that we are advancing with firm step along the most correct road towards the final solution of the rural question under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the reporter declared with emphasis.

Referring to the achievements made in transport, the reporter pointed out: particularly the Party waged an energetic struggle in railway transport for realizing railway electrification during the Seven-Year Plan. As a result, the total length of electrified railways increased more than 6 times, and the share of electric traction in the railway haulage rose from 12 per cent in 1960 to 55 per cent in 1969.

A considerable length of new railway lines have been laid, and new bases of rolling stock production built, with the result that last year the total locomotive haulage increased over 2 times as against 1960.

In the field of communications, the reporter pointed out, the telegraph and telephone networks have been extended; people not only in towns but in all farm villages have radio sets, and in many districts people have become able to look in on television.

The reporter reviewed the great achievements of the cultural revolution. Stressing that the greatest success scored in popular education during the period under review was the introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education, he said: the number of pupils receiving compulsory nine-year technical education reaches 3,200,000 this year. In our country over 200,000 students are now studying in 129 universities and colleges and nearly 500 higher technical schools, and nearly 400,000 technicians and specialists were newly trained during the period under review.

He stressed:

All the modern factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and scientific and cultural institutions in our country are now managed excellently by our technicians and specialists, and this is one of the greatest achievements registered in the building of a socialist society.

Referring to the education and upbringing of pre-school children, he emphasized: our country has become one of the most advanced countries in implementing the communist policy of rearing children at state and public expenses.

With regard to the successes scored in the field of science, the reporter declared:

The scientists and technicians, true to the Party's *Juche*-motivated policy on science and technology, have achieved great results in their strivings for the solution of scientific and technical problems arising in the socialist industrialization of our country and the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Passing to the achievements in literature and art, the reporter said:

Especially, the Monument to the Victory of the Pochonbo Battle has been built, a great immortal monument which will transmit to posterity the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great Leader of the revolution; a Revolution Museum has been constructed; revolutionary battle sites have been readjusted; and halls dedicated to historic relics erected. They greatly contribute to the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society.

Referring to the improvement of the people's livelihood, he stated:

During the Seven-Year Plan, the wages of the workers and office employees and of teachers in the domain of common education rose. And this was followed in September this year by another wage lift, a 31.5 per cent rise on an average, for all the workers, technicians and office employees. From 1961 to 1968 the per-peasant household distribution increased 1.8 times in grain and twice in money.

The prices of daily necessities have been lowered and various service charges reduced sharply.

In the years 1961-1969, modern dwelling houses for 800,000 families were newly committed to the occupation by working people both in urban and rural areas. The appropriations for social and cultural services in 1969 were 2.1 times greater than in 1960, and the scale of additional benefits granted by the state in this period was, in the case of workers and office employees, nearly equal to the amount of their total wages and, for the peasants, approximately 50 per cent of their monetary earnings.

The reporter continued:

The period under review has witnessed further advance in public health services. Last year, as compared with 1960, the number of hospitals and clinics was 1.3 times and doctors and assistant doctors, 3 times; now preparations are briskly progressing for going over to overall section-doctor system.

The life span of people in our country is over 26 years longer than before liberation.

The reporter stressed that the epochal victory and immortal achievements attained by our Party and our people in the revolution and construction in the period under review are a great victory of the ever-victorious revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our times, and a shining fruition of his outstanding and experienced leadership.

The reporter said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, solved with originality, entirely from a new angle, the question of socialist economic management, one of the key questions in ensuring the high rate of the development of economy, on which depends the destiny of socialist economic construction, and an important theoretical and practical problem standing out with urgency particularly after the establishment of the socialist system. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, founded the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by developing in depth to suit the present conditions the traditional revolutionary mass line which he had shaped and perfected in person in the course of leading our revolution along the one road of victory for over 40 years, and established the Taean work system, the new agricultural guidance system and the system of unified and detailed planning by embodying them in economic management.

The overall establishment of the socialist economic management system founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution, is an important factor for the development of production at immensely high rate in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

In the second part of the report—"On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy," Comrade Kim Il first described the Six-Year Plan as a great programme of economic construction for taking giant strides forward on the way to the complete victory of socialism.

Touching upon the basic task of the Six-Year Plan, the reporter quoted the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane."**

He remarked:

To rapidly develop the production of industry and agriculture by making the best use of the existing economic foundations and productive potentialities is the central task in economic construction at present, and to free the working people from arduous labour by energetically promoting the technical revolution is a major task on which we have to put emphasis in the plan period.

It is the three major tasks of the technical revolution facing us to liquidate the distinctions between heavy and light labour, narrow down the gap between industrial and agricultural labour and relieve the women from the household chores.

The reporter proceeded on to the tasks set before different branches of the national economy.

The central task of industry, he said, is to perfect the inner-structure of its branches and further strengthen its *Juche* character. This constitutes not only a pressing task for bringing into fullest play the might of the modern industry built in our country, but also an essential condition for quickly developing industry and the national economy as a whole on a stable basis in conformity to the requirements of the development of our revolution under the conditions that the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists have become more aggravated and the situation is very complex and tense.

All the industrial sections will be converted into ones thoroughly *Juche*-oriented and at least more than 60 to 70 per cent self-reliant with regard to raw materials. Between 1971 and 1976, gross industrial output value will grow 2.2 times, with a 2.3-fold increase in the production of the means of production and a 2-fold increase in consumer goods, and in the same period industrial output will grow at a high rate of 14 per cent on an average every year.

Dwelling upon the prospective tasks of heavy industry, the reporter referred first to the power industry.

The production of electricity, he said, will be given definite precedence in the development of the national economy and its output be brought to 28,000,000,000-30,000,000,000 kwh in 1976.

To this end, large hydraulic and thermal power plants will be built extensively and the construction of medium and small power plants, too, will be continued, so that the total generating capacity will exceed nearly 5,000,000 kw in the plan period.

Speaking of the mining industry, the reporter announced that in 1976 coal output would be 50,000,000-53,000,000 tons and mineral output would also increase markedly.

Quoting the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles — conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work,"** the reporter noted: particularly, coal and ore mines will effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to automation.

The task confronting the domain of metallurgy, the reporter said, is to strengthen the base for producing iron with our domestic fuel, greatly expand the range of assortments and standards of rolled steel and further develop the production of secondary metal products, so that the demands of the national economy for iron and steel of different standards are satisfied in full.

The output of pig iron and luppe should reach 3,500,000-3,800,000 tons and steel 3,800,000-4,000,000 tons in 1976; the variety of steel should be greatly widened, its quality improved and the production of alloy steel further boosted to meet the requirements of technical progress in the national economy.

The output of rolled steel should be brought to 2,800,000-3,000,000 tons in 1976, and new facilities for turning out secondary metal products should be built up and their output rapidly raised.

In the non-ferrous metallurgical industry, the production of processed copper, lead and zinc goods should be augmented and new aluminium plant with a 20,000-ton capacity be built.

All the heat-affected production processes would be automated and gradually switched over to remote control, the reporter emphasized.

Referring to the machine-building industry, he pointed out: the most important task in the Six-Year Plan period is to develop the production of large-size machines on an extensive scale. Aggregate plants for metallurgical, cement and chemical works will be turned out and various kinds of large machinery and equipment including 50,000-kw turbines and generators, 300-h.p. bulldozers be produced in large quantities.

The reporter underscored the need of rapidly developing the electronic industry and the automation-apparatus and gauge industry and of turning out 21,000 tractors of various types including 5,000 large tractors and large numbers of dryers, harvesters and diverse trailer farm machines in 1976 for the realization of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

And the output of highly efficient machine tools including various types of special machine tools and automatic and semi-automatic machine tools will reach 27,000 in 1976, he pointed out.

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On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of National Economy of the DPRK

(Continued from Page 4)

Touching upon the shipbuilding industry, the reporter stated: the number of ships to be built during the Six-Year Plan will increase 3.6 times, and factory mother-ships and transports of over 10,000-ton class will be built and engines for large vessel including 3,000-h.p. engines produced at home in the plan period.

The reporter dwelt on the development of the chemical industry.

Pointing to the need of steadily increasing the production of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the realization of all-round chemicalization of agriculture, he stated that the output of chemical fertilizers would be brought to 2,800,000-3,000,000 tons in 1976.

The production of chemical fibres and synthetic resins, he went on, will be increased still more for further strengthening the raw material base of light industry. In the prospective plan period a new and big-scale base of oil chemical industry will be built to lay new bases for the production of anilon, tetoron and polyethylene resins, and the output of chemical fibres will jump 1.9 times, and synthetic resins 3 times in the Six-Year Plan period. A synthetic rubber plant should be built and the basic chemical industry be developed in the plan period.

Stressing that the building-materials industry should be developed quickly to fully ensure the vast amount of capital construction as envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, the reporter said: the central and local building-materials industry should be developed in parallel for a rapid increase in the production of various building materials. The production of cement will be raised to more than 7,500,000-8,000,000 tons and magnesia clinker to 1,600,000 tons in 1976.

The reporter proceeded on to give a detailed account of the tasks of light industry.

Touching on the prospective plan of the textile industry, he pointed out: in this field the production of various knit goods and clothes-making should be developed still further with main stress on the improvement of qualitative composition of fibre goods. The output of fabrics in 1976 will grow to 500,000,000-600,000,000 metres, of which more than 50 million metres will be woolen, anilon and tetoron and other fabrics of fine quality.

Putting stress on modernizing the shoe industry, the reporter pointed out that the annual output of various high-quality shoes would reach more than 70,000,000 pairs at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The reporter stated that the paper industry would increase: paper output 1.8 times in the Six-Year Plan period.

Then the reporter referred in detail to the development of the food industry.

He said:

Emphasis will be laid on developing subsidiary and staple food processing. During the Six-Year Plan the production of processed subsidiary foodstuffs will grow 2.6 times, of which processed meat will be 5.9 times and processed vegetables 14.7 times up.

Various high-quality daily necessaries will be turned out in larger quantities through fresh innovations in their production, the reporter said. Particularly, the production of electric pots and other kitchen utensils helpful to lessening women's kitchen work and cultural goods should be boosted rapidly.

Stressing that local industry as well as light industry under central authority should be developed in a big way in order to bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, the reporter spoke of the tasks of local industry in detail.

Referring to the fishing industry, the reporter said that the output of aquatic products will reach 1.6-1.8 million tons in 1976 and the production of processed fish increased sharply.

The reporter underscored the necessity of improving the quality of manufactured goods.

Saying that the improvement of the quality of goods was posed as one of the central tasks for industry during the Six-Year Plan, he laid stress on raising the quality of all industrial products to the world level as early as possible.

The reporter proceeded to touch upon the tasks of the rural economy. He said:

The central task in this field during the Six-Year Plan is to push ahead vigorously with the rural technical revolution and thus make agricultural production highly intensive and free the peasants from arduous labour, along the policy elucidated in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a work of genius by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist.

An important task to be carried on steadfastly in agriculture is to quickly increase grain output: in 1976 total grain output should reach 7-7.5 million tons, of which 3.5 million tons being rice. The technical revolution should be energetically pushed forward in the rural areas and thus agricultural production should be made highly intensive to increase the per-unit-area yield of crops.

Intensive farming requires an extensive carrying out of dry-field irrigation, chemicalization and land amelioration and innovation in the biological realm.

After mentioning the tideland development work which would bring us another 30,000 *chongbo* of arable land and river improvement projects, he passed to the task of introducing comprehensive mechanization in agriculture.

The number of tractors in our country, he said, will be increased to an average of 6.9 per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the near future and comprehensive mechanization will be introduced in 500,000 *chongbo* or more of land by 1976.

Stockbreeding will be modernized and put on an intensive basis to turn out 400,000-500,000 tons of meat, 3,000,000,000 eggs, 60,000 tons of milk and 2,500 tons of wool in 1976.

Referring to the problem of developing fruit growing and sericulture, he said that in 1976 the area under fruit would total 300,000 *chongbo*, fruit output 800,000-1,000,000 tons, and cocoons 40,000 tons.

He also noted that a movement of the entire mass should be unfolded to create vast forests of economic value, particularly forests of oil-bearing trees extensively.

The reporter went over to the question of developing transport and communications. He said: first of all, electrification and dieselization of railways will be continuously pushed forward and railway freight haulage will rise more than 1.7 times in 1976.

He set forth concrete measures for increasing cargo shipment 1.7 times and freight haulage by motor transport 1.8 times in the years 1971-1976.

Bus service will be opened to every rural *ri*, which is one of the measures for strengthening the ties between town and country and narrowing down the gap between them, he added.

Referring to the communications, the reporter said that especially the TV network would cover 90 per cent of the households of the population in 1976.

With regard to capital construction, the reporter remarked:

Huge investments in capital construction greater than the total amount of investments in construction made in the ten years from 1961 to 1970 are envisaged for the Six-Year Plan period, and 78 per cent of the total investments in the state-borne capital construction will be appropriated for productive construction.

Further the reporter dwelt on the tasks confronting the domains of education, science and culture.

Quoting the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The most important task in the domain of education is to build up a big contingent of technicians and specialists, a large army of intellectuals of the country,"** the reporter stressed that the training of technicians and specialists should be further stepped up to meet the demands of the rapidly advancing socialist economic construction.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan, he continued, all the existing universities and colleges will be expanded, an automation college and many other colleges set up, and the number of higher technical schools largely increased and more working people will be made to receive higher education while working, and thus in this period more than 600,000 technicians and specialists will be newly trained. While carrying on the universal compulsory nine-year technical education better and qualitatively, preparations should be made for going over gradually to compulsory ten-year technical education.

Referring to the tasks confronting the domain of science, he said: the urgent scientific and technical problems lying before the sections of the national economy and the scientific and technical problems arising in the strengthening of the independence and *Juche* character of industry should be solved, and great efforts should be directed continuously to the development of technical engineering.

An energetic research work, the reporter stressed, should be conducted continuously to develop the atomic industry with domestic raw materials and by our own techniques, the successes gained in scientific researches on the introduction of radioisotope and radial rays into various branches of the national economy be further expanded, and systematic researches conducted on the great nature-remaking work and the comprehensive utilization of the land. Meanwhile, firm scientific research bases should be laid.

In the realm of literature and art, the reporter said, various cultural establishments should be increased and, at the same time, there should be created more revolutionary works of literature and art which have high ideological contents and artistic value and are suited to the feelings of our people.

He mentioned especially that the present mobile film projection teams would be dissolved and stationary projection equipment provided to all the co-operative farms by 1972.

Referring to the people's livelihood, the reporter quoted the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The most important task confronting us at present for a better livelihood for the people is to rapidly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and the peasants in living standards and between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions."**

Then he said that the national income will increase 1.8 times during the new prospective plan period and, accordingly, the average monthly wage scale of the factory and office workers will rise to 90 won.

The average per-household money income of the co-operative farmers will reach more than 1,800 won in 1976, the reporter added. Prices of consumer goods in general will be cut by more than 30 per cent and those of mass consumption goods by more than 50 per cent and a large amount of funds will be appropriated continuously for popular and communistic measures, among them outlay for social and cultural services increasing 1.5 times.

He gave a detailed account of improvements in the living conditions of the population to be effected in the Six-Year Plan period. A movement of the entire mass will be unfolded to build dwelling houses for more than 1,000,000 families in town and country, service water supplied to the rural villages and central heating introduced in the towns, he noted and went on:

The system of commodity distribution will be improved so that the people can buy necessary goods in the countryside as readily as in towns with no inconvenience, and public welfare services be decisively improved for the rural population.

In the new prospective plan period, the reporter said, the number of the collectives in charge of prophylactic work will increase by 10,000, hospital beds 1.4 times, and the number of doctors and assistant doctors will swell markedly so that section doctor system may be further strengthened.

Then he made reference to some problems arising in the management of the national economy for the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. The Six-Year Plan is a grandiose plan marking an epochal advance in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and a tough plan envisaging a very rapid rate of development in production and construction, but we have every possibility and condition for its successful fulfilment, he noted and continued:

We have an ingenious theory on socialist construction propounded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the clear-cut objectives and orientation of economic construction set forth by him and the most excellent socialist system of economic management created by him.

There is no surer guarantee for victory than the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung is in the van of us and personally leading the struggle of our Party and people for scaling the heights of the Six-Year Plan.

There are also the powerful economic assets already attained and the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the heroic working class and popular masses who have been tempered in the revolutionary struggle and the arduous struggle for economic construction and who are rallied as closely as one around the Party. The point is that the commanding personnel arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas and outstanding economic theories of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and embody them in practical life, the reporter declared.

Saying that a basic condition for successful socialist economic construction was to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system in the guidance of the economy, he made emphatic remarks about the leading functionaries giving definite precedence to political work in all matters to rouse the masses to action always by Party and political methods and thus bring their creativeness into full play, about the further strengthening of the collective leadership of the Party committee for correct fulfilment of the Party policy's requirements in economic work, and about the further improvement in the planning of the national economy through the proper implementation of the Party's policy on unified and detailed planning.

Then the reporter touched upon the tasks arising in the improvement and strengthening of labour administration.

Pointing out that the most important thing in easing the labour strain through the improvement of labour administration was to carry on the technical revolution energetically in all fields of the national economy, he put forth a number of measures for improving labour administration.

A huge reserve for the growth of production and the betterment of the people's living lies in thoroughly doing away with all kinds of wastage by intensifying the struggle for economy in all domains. To this end, ideological education should be conducted vigorously to make the working people acquire a communist attitude, and, at the same time, control should be further tightened over the management of the state property, the reporter said, and emphatically said:

The Chollima workteam movement should be further developed in depth in conformity to the new circumstances and thus the heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative power of the heroic working class and popular masses should be brought into full play to step up socialist construction all the more and scale the heights of the Six-Year Plan with success.

Concluding his report, the reporter emphasized:

When the historic programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is fulfilled, the political independence of the country will be all the more hightened, the material and technical foundations of socialism solidified incomparably, socialist national culture brought into more brilliant bloom and developed and the defences of the country will be fortified as firm as an iron-wall fortress to repel at one stroke the aggression by any enemy. When the great revolutionary programme of socialist construction put forth by the Leader is fulfilled, the northern half of the Republic will be further consolidated politically, economically and militarily as a more invincible base of the Korean revolution, and the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland will be all the more accelerated.

The whole Party and the entire people should fulfil without fail the lofty historical mission and honourable tasks devolved upon our generation by waging a heroic and devoted struggle to carry into practice the new militant programme of the building of socialism and communism set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, holding it aloft.

No force on earth can bar the grand movement of great Chollima march of our people who are advancing vigorously under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times and the brilliant Leader of the revolution, and there will be only victory and glory ahead of our people who are advancing along the road indicated by him.

Grand Epic Demonstrating Victory of

A scene of prologue "The 40 Millions Sing of the Leader"

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Warm greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The stadium was packed to overflowing with spectators.

At 12 sharp, **Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founder and Leader of our Party, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, appeared on the platform** amid the resounding welcome music.

Spelled out on the background at the moment were the letters "Glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The performers of the mass callisthenic display and the entire spectators rose to their feet all at once and warmly welcomed the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who has steadfastly led our people along one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation for more than 40 years since he set out on the road of revolution in his early years, shouting at the top of their voices "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and waving high above their heads bouquets and sending hundreds of, thousands of balloons high into the sky.

The stadium was overflowing with boundless reverence for, trust in and loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the brilliant Leader of revolution, who created the *Juche* idea and built up the shining revolutionary traditions of our Party, founded the Workers' Party of Korea and has strengthened and developed it into an all-conquering revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, set up the most excellent socialist system for us and turned our country into a socialist power of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, and with immense pride and honour of being his revolutionary soldiers, and with the burning revolutionary zeal and resolve of our people to carry out to the end the programmatic tasks set forth by the Leader in his report to the current Party Congress, even if the sky may fall.

Amid the cheers of *manse* that shook the sky and earth, lovely children presented the great Leader of revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung with a basket of fragrant flowers bearing the feeling of unbounded reverence for him of the performers of the mass callisthenic display and the entire people of our country.

Then began the mass callisthenic display consisting of prologue, six parts and epilogue and performed by tens of thousands of students and pupils in Pyongyang.

The first part "Brilliant Revolutionary Traditions of Our Party" of the mass callisthenic display vividly depicts on huge canvas the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of our Party.

This part gives a sweeping picture of the immortal historical course traversed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—his formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, his start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, his founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, his setting up of the guerilla bases, his establishment of the People's Revolutionary Government, his formation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the great victory won in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and it shows that the firm organizational and ideological foundations of our Party were laid in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The second part "Long Live the *Juche* Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" stresses that the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the genius of revolution, is the great idea firmly guaranteeing the final victory of revolution in our country, that the

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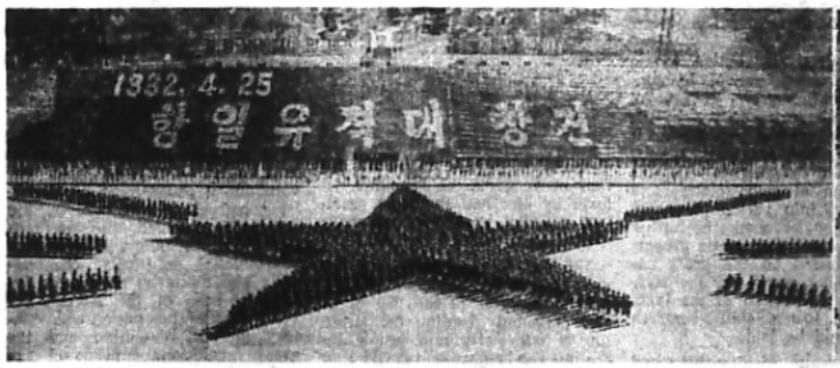
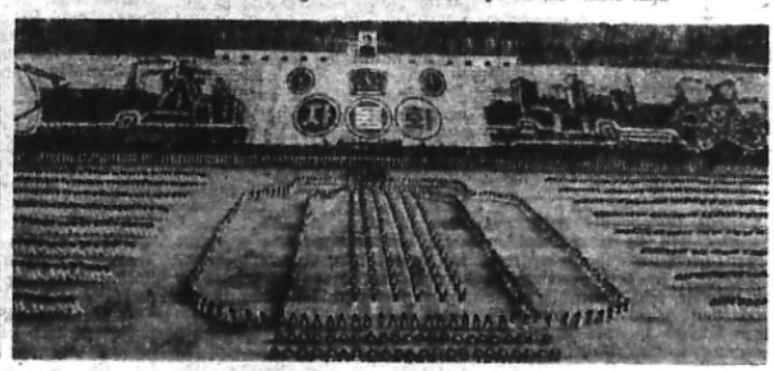


A scene of part I: The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung founds the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

The immortal *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sheds its radiant rays on the whole land

A scene of part III: Our country has turned into a socialist industrial state under the wise guidance of the Leader



A scene of part IV: "Let's Step Up Technical Revolution to Free the Working People from Arduous Labour"

the Leader's Great Idea of Juche

A scene of epilogue: Performers of the mass callisthenic display and spectators heartily wish good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, shouting at the top of their voice *manse* (hurrah)

(Continued from Page 6)

brilliant victory has been attained as a result of the splendid embodiment of the *Juche* idea, and that today the whole Party and the entire people think and act with one mind and one will according to the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and are rallied rock-firm around the Leader.

The third part "Great Results" represents in a concentric way the radical changes that took place in our country under the rays of the great *Juche* idea since the Fourth Congress of our Party.

Particularly, it gives an impressive portrayal of the great achievements made in socialist construction—successful fulfilment of the historic task of socialist-industrialization and conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state.

The fourth part "For the Thorough Implementation of the Decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" vividly shows, through militant yet splendid pictures appearing on the background and various gymnastics, the programmatic tasks of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Leader, calling upon the people to come out in the worthwhile struggle for realizing this magnificent programme, further increasing the political, economic and military might of the country and freeing the working people and women from arduous labour and household chores.

This part underscores, by letters appearing on the background and gymnastics full of strength and courage, that to thoroughly carry out the militant tasks put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party, it is necessary, first of all, to more firmly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among the Party members and the working people, vigorously push ahead with the ideological revolution and more dynamically step up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

And it paints a convincing picture of the future when the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Leader at the Party Congress are carried out and our people lead a happier life.

This part also shows the invincible might and the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemy of our People's Army, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards which are a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces defending the great Leader with lives.

The fifth part "Fighting Southern Land" presents the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people to hasten the victory of the South Korean revolution and the revolutionary cause of national unification through bonfire and other gymnastics. While the gymnastics are going on, the background shows the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, which is becoming more organized and is growing in scope and strength under the leadership of the Party.

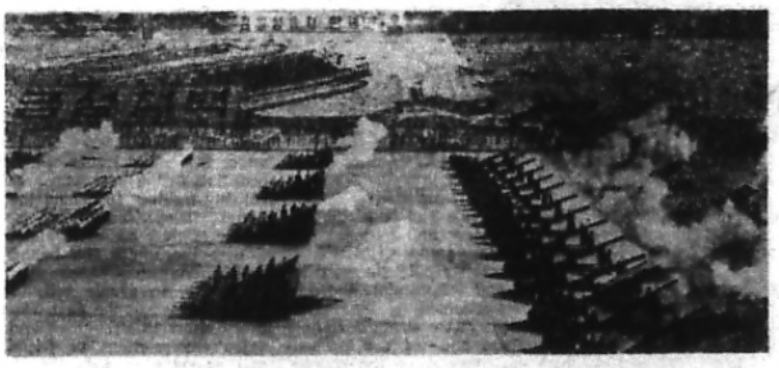
The sixth part "Let's Hold Aloft Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle" portrays the militant solidarity of the revolutionary people in Asia through dances symbolic of solidarity and fight and shows how the peoples in all countries making revolution are knocking down U.S. imperialism everywhere through the formations depicting the peoples on five continents limbing it. This part reflects the revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting mettle of the Korean people who are struggling to crush imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and promote the victory of world revolution in firm unity with the revolutionary peoples of the whole world under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The mass callisthenic display left deep impressions upon the spectators and won their warm admiration for its profound politico-ideological contents, high artistry and high degree of organization and discipline.

No sooner had the display come to an end than the entire performers and spectators rose to their feet and whole-heartedly wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, shouting at the top of their voices "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" waving bunches of flowers high over their heads and loudly singing in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised his hands to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

The delegates of the Party organizations of the provinces (or cities under central jurisdiction) and the entire audience who, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, saw the meaningful mass callisthenic display given in celebration of the Fifth Party Congress, renewed their unshakable determination to equip themselves firmly with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the Leader, which is the unitary ideology of our Party, remain loyal to him with single-hearted devotion and splendidly fulfil to the end the programmatic tasks put forth by the Leader at the Congress so as to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national unification.



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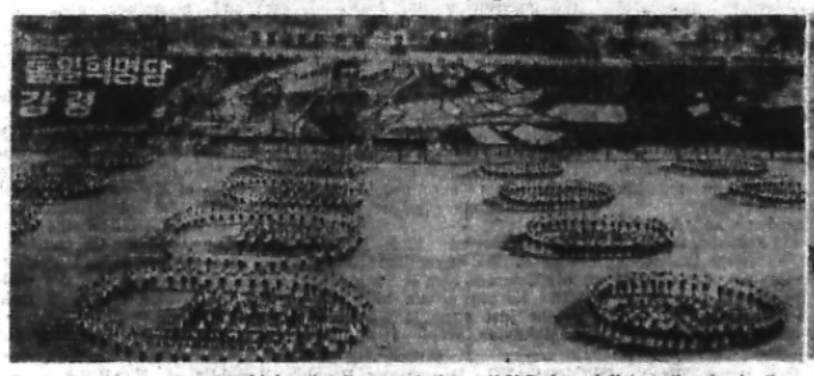
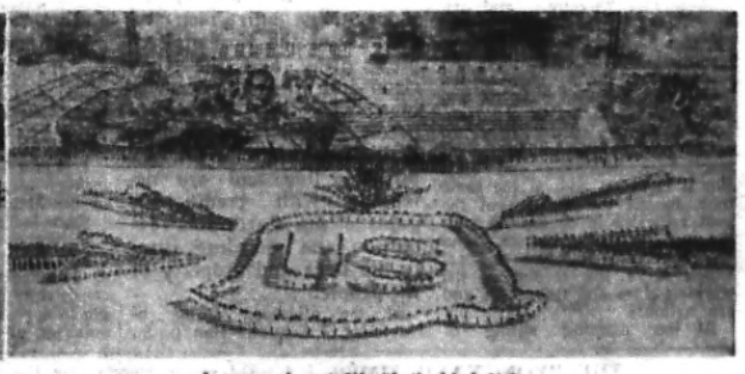
Our socialist motherland is impregnable



South Korean people raise higher the flames of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, faithfully following the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader



A scene of part VI: "Let's Limb U.S. Imperialism Everywhere in the World!"

Brilliant Victory Won by Our Heroic Working Class in the Struggle for Fulfilling National Economic Plan for This Year Ahead of Schedule in Honour of Fifth Party Congress

Communique of the Central Statistical Board of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A communique is made public on the brilliant successes which our heroic working class and the entire working people achieved in the period before the Fifth Congress of the Party, holding aloft the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, through their vigorous labour strivings from the beginning of the year to meet the Fifth Congress of our glorious Party with high political zeal and brilliant achievements in labour.

Our heroic working class and the entire working people successfully overfulfilled this year's plans at 2,396 enterprises before the Fifth Congress of the Party by waging the vigorous labour strivings, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on fulfilling the yearly plans in all domains of the national economy before the Party Congress.

Thus, the industry of our country which has grown at a high tempo of 19.1 per cent on an annual average through the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970, made the epochal success of growing at a high rate surpassing last year's by 31 per cent again by the end of October this year.

This is a brilliant fruition that could be yielded entirely because Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forth a most correct revolutionary line in conformity with the requirements of the prevailing situation at each period of revolution and construction and powerfully roused the whole Party and the entire people to the struggle for carrying it through, firmly adhering to it in whatever difficult and complicated circumstances.

Life proves that as taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, when we conduct political work to raise the political awakening of the masses and rouse their revolutionary enthusiasm, enhance the economic-organizational function of the state of proletarian dictatorship and powerfully push ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions, it is possible to develop economy at a high tempo, however big its scale may be.

In this period, our heroic working class newly manufactured large-size refrigerator transport of 5,000-ton class, large-size chain bucket excavator with capacity of replacing thousands of labour power, 25-ton class heavy-duty lorry, 300 h.p. bulldozer, 10-metre turning-lathe, 12 metre planer, optical co-ordinate boring machine and other large size and precision machines and large numbers of machines and equipment needed for the coal and ore mining, metal, chemical, building-materials and light industrial domains and the rural economy.

Though its scale expanded as never before, our industry developing fast keeps growing at an accelerated tempo. This was proved by this year's production growth rate of major industrial products.

As of October 31, compared with the same period last year, coal reached a very high production level of 140 per cent, iron ore 166 per cent, steel 128 per cent, machine-tool 144 per cent, generators 327 per cent, lorries 150 per cent, tractors 174 per cent, waggons 188 per cent, chemical fertilizers 115 per cent, cement 120 per cent, timber 128 per cent, fabrics 118 per cent, underwear 134 per cent and fish catch 175 per cent.

And a big thermal power plant, May Textile Mill, expansion project of the February 8 Cement Factory, 6,000-ton class press shop of the Kangson Steel Works, "May 25" shop of the magnesia factory and pharmaceutical shop of the May 25 Meat Processing Factory and many other factories, which will make a great contribution to the development of the economy of the country and the improvement of the people's living, have been built, reconstructed or expanded and commissioned, and the Myongchon-Chongjin electric railways and trolley bus line in Chongjin were opened to traffic and the Chollima street in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, and Sariwon and other local cities were built up in a still more modern style.

And only in a few months over 1,760 local industrial factories including more than 500 factories, factories of gift to the Party Congress, were built and started the production of various kinds of people's daily necessaries of high quality.

Besides, 100 schools with 1,011 classrooms with a floor space of 140,000 square metres and 108 kindergartens and nurseries with a floor space of 18,500 square metres were built for students and children. And the construction of 291 hospitals and clinics and theatres and cinema houses with a floor space of 7,658 square metres was completed before the Party Congress for the health, culture and rest of the working people.

All these successes are attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and an expression of the infinite loyalty to the Leader of our heroic working class and the entire working people who, firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, are energetically advancing along the road indicated by him to bring earlier the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, toward the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Only great victory full of glory is in store for our people who are dashing ahead towards a new victory under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

We will surely win a great victory also in the struggle for the brilliant realization of the grand programme of socialist and communist construction, put forth at the current Congress of the Party by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who is leading the whole Party and the entire people along the one road of victory, taking upon himself the heavy burdens of revolution and construction.

Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Continues

(Continued from Page 2)

in the struggle for executing the grand Six-Year Plan charted by the Leader and fully play the role of a shock brigade at each post of socialist construction.

Dwelling on the revolutionization and working-classization of intellectuals, the speakers unanimously said that the line on revolutionizing the intellectuals put forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an expression of the intense love, warm solicitude and deep trust of the Leader who desires to make the intellectuals feel the true worth and pride as people making revolution and lead them to the bright future of communism.

The Congress pointed out that during the period under review the prophylactic policy of our Party has more thoroughly implemented and universal free medical service successfully conducted, with the result that the superiority of the advanced socialist system of public health service of our country has been displayed more fully.

It also paid deep attention to the promotion of the development of literature and art.

The speakers said that our literature and art should serve to educate the working people in a communist way and revolutionize and working-classize the whole society. Our literature and art, they noted, should firmly strike roots in the glorious revolutionary traditions of our literature and art built up in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and our writers and artists must establish *Juche* more firmly so as to prevent the infiltration of reactionary bourgeois and revisionist elements and, at the same time, inherit the heritage of the past critically in conformity with the realities of socialism, and thereby create literature and art which serve the revolution, the working class and the people and are national.

At the morning sitting of November 6 a congratulatory group of the Korean People's Army presented Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and the founder and Leader of the Korean People's Army, with a basket of flowers carrying the unanimous feelings of unbounded loyalty of the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army amid the thunderous applause of the attendants of the Congress.

It read out the congratulatory message to the Congress.

The congratulatory message expressing the firm determination of the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army to become the guards and death-defying corps defending with lives the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically, deeply impressed and excited the attendants of the Congress.

When the congratulatory group, finishing reading the message, shouted aloud: "Long live the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" the assembly hall rang with resounding cheers.

At the proposal of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Congress unanimously decided to send a telegram of congratulations in its name to the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Garrison and all public security men who have performed heroic exploits in thoroughly implementing the Party's military line and are defending with credit the gains of our Party and revolution and guarding firmly the lives and property of the people.

At the afternoon sitting of November 7 Comrade Han Ik Su delivered the report of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Congress unanimously adopted a decision on approving the report of its Credentials Committee.

At the morning sitting of that day a congratulatory group of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards presented a basket of flowers bearing the feeling of the fidelity of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and the founder of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and read out the congratulatory message.

At the afternoon sitting of the same day a congratulatory group of women greeted the Congress.

Amid the prolonged applause shaking the assembly hall, the congratulatory group presented the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who always leads our people to victory and glory, with a basket of flowers carrying the feelings of unbounded adoration of, respect for and trust in the Leader of the entire women of our country.

The congratulatory message of the group won an enthusiastic welcome from the entire attendants of the Congress.

At the November 9th session Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report on the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the third item on the agenda.

All the attendants of the Congress enthusiastically welcomed the report.

During the afternoon sitting of the same day a congratulatory group of workers entered the hall to greet the Congress.

It presented the brilliant Leader of our Party and revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded and leads to victory the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of our revolution and the vanguard detachment of the Korean working class, with a basket of flowers bearing the unanimous feelings of loyalty of the working class of our country to the Leader.

It also read out the congratulatory message reflecting a firm resolution to successfully carry out the grandiose fighting programme of the Six-Year Plan by applying greater spurs to the galloping Chollima.

The Congress continues.

National Holiday of Maldivian People

The Republic of the Maldive Islands greets the second anniversary of its proclamation on November 11.

On this significant day the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the friendly Maldivian people.

The Maldivian people put an end to the protracted brutal rule of the British colonialists and won independence through a vigorous struggle and fought for social progress and the prosperity of their country. The proclamation of the Republic was a precious gain and great victory attained by the Maldivian people in the course of the fight.

It was a historic event of epoch-making significance in the life of the Maldivian people.

Since independence and the proclamation of the Republic, the Maldivian people, under the leadership of President Ibrahim Nasir, have consistently unfolded a new struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, eliminate the aftermaths of colonial rule and build the national economy and national culture, scoring many successes.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at and congratulate the achievements attained by the Maldivian people in the struggle against imperialism and for the independent development of the country and creation of new life.

The government and people of the Republic of the Maldive Islands follow the anti-imperialist, independent foreign policy to consolidate national independence and attain the progress and prosperity of the country, and support the righteous liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

Their just struggle enjoys active support from our people and other revolutionary people in the world.

The respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The Korean people fully support the just struggle waged by the Maldivian people after independence to liquidate the aftermaths of colonial rule and secure the independent development of the country."**

The Korean and Maldivian peoples suffered ferocious oppression under the colonial rule of the imperialists in the past, and are now actively fighting to defend the national independence and sovereignty of their countries and build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism.

The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, exercise every effort to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Maldivian people and will actively support and encourage their just struggle to eliminate the aftermaths of colonial rule, oppose imperialism and attain the country's independent development.

The Korean people are deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation with the friendly Maldivian people will further strengthen and develop in the course of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for the construction of a prosperous, independent, sovereign state and cordially wish them yet greater results in their future struggle.

Pak Ung Gil

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